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## WOMAN WIDOWED BY WAR TRAGEDY BARRED BY U. S.

Child Unbalanced Mentally as the Result of Her Father's Execution.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Long before a certain overhauled radical decided to kill an archduke and furnish the nations of Europe with pretexts for plunging into the world's greatest war Sora Schimelson conducted a bake-shop in Wysztyen, Poland.

Even before the war in Poland was little more than an existence for Sora Schimelson, but he worked hard and was frugal, and he and his wife and two children were happy. They counted on the day when they would come to America as so many of their relatives had done, and Mrs. Schimelson would again see her sister, Mrs. Isaac Greenberg of 1114 South Francisco avenue.

**Germans Take Town.**  
Then came the war and the drab gray German soldiers marching on Warsaw. The Russians fell steadily back and shells screamed over the roofs of Wysztyen. The Germans marched into town, and the frightened citizens came up from their cellars to meet whatever awaited.

The commandant summoned Schimelson. He was a baker? Good. The soldiers needed bread. Would he bake for them, or—? Schimelson had heard the shells scream; he looked at their guns and bayonets; he thought of his wife and little boy and girl. Yes, he would bake.

So for weeks Schimelson supplied the German soldiers with bread, until one day the Germans began pouring back through the town in the direction from which they had come. The Russians were coming back. More screaming of shrapnel and bursting of shells and long nights of terror, and finally the Cossacks, victorious, rode back into the streets.

**Spy Tells on Him.**  
"There is Schimelson," some one said. "He baked their bread."

The Russian commandant sent for him.

"Yes, I baked, your excellency. What else could I do? My wife, my children—"

Enough. Schimelson was court-mar-

shaled, and as his hysterical wife stood by with her boy and girl clutching at her skirts, Schimelson the baker was shot. His part in the war was done. The widow collapsed and was carried to her cottage, where for weeks her daughter, her brain seared by the brutal sight, lay at the point of death. The girl won in the battle against death, but her reason hung in the balance.

**Former Foes Return.**

Her mother nursed her, and just when the doctors said the girl might get her reason back along came the Germans again and the Russians retreated.

The Germans said they must go elsewhere. Their cottage stood in the way of a better view for their gunners. It must be razed. The mother packed up what few belongings she and the little boy and the sick girl could carry and they became wanderers, buffeted from town to town as the battle line swayed back and forth.

Finally through friends, Mr. Greenberg, who is employed by Nelson Morris and Company, and other Chicago relatives heard of their plight. Money and the necessary papers were forwarded to them to come to this country.

**Reach Ellis Island.**

After many other trials they finally landed at Ellis Island a week ago. There the doctors examined the girl. They pronounced her demented. The mother told her story, told why. It was no use. The law was law and they must be deported. To go where, they asked. That was not Uncle Sam's business.

But Mr. Greenberg and other industrial Chicagoans have made it their business. They have offered to put up bonds for any amount desired to satisfy the government that the girl, now fifteen years old, will never become a dependent. They have wired and written the officials at Washington and the immigration authorities at New York.

Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, has taken the matter under his personal consideration, and before many days Mrs. Sora Schimelson hopes to see her troubles ended when she clasps her sister in her arms at 1114 South Francisco avenue.

## HE IS UNCLE TO EVERYBODY IN HIS TOWN

Public Official of an Ohio City Has Claim to Unique Title.

Addison Bain, of Marion, O., has been dubbed as "uncle to the whole town," but he wants to be known more generally as the "children's friend." He it was who organized Marion county's first orphan's home twenty years ago, later organized the Children's Benevolent Society and recently was elected assistant to the president of the State Newsboys' Association. "Addie" Bain is Marion's health officer, park superintendent, food inspector, truant officer and head of the detention home, but he has never become rich through his office holdings. The fact is, his friends say, "Addie" Bain gives about all the money he makes—outside of his actual living expenses—to charity.

Any one of his municipal jobs is big enough to keep the average office-holder busy, but Bain fills them all efficiently. And in addition to the duties of his offices, and his time devoted to charity, he operates a peanut and popcorn wagon on the court house esplanade. The pennies and nickels he gathers in he turns over to some charitable cause.

**If Bain Were the Mayor.**

"Do you know what I would do if I were mayor?" Bain asked, after denying any ambition for political preferment. "Well, the first big circus that came to town every kid in the town would go for nothing, or the circus wouldn't show, that's all. When the circus man came around for a license for a show I'd say to him: 'Let's take all the kiddies—let 'em be our guests this afternoon.' I'll see that the schools are dismissed."

Since his marriage Mr. Bain and his wife have adopted and reared fourteen children, and this in addition to bringing up five of their own. Then he opened the first orphan's home in the county and called it Bain's Children's Home. He did this because the county was sending them to the infirmary and he at once began a campaign for the better care of helpless children by the county, with the result that the county's richest man, the late Benjamin Waddell, erected a magnificent orphan's home and deeded it to the county.

**New Home for Crippled Ones.**

A short time ago Bain noticed a little boy hobbling along the streets on one crutch and crying his papers. Bain organized the Children's Benevolent Society and specifically there was more than enough to buy the boy an artificial limb. The society grew and now the organization is becoming state-wide in its contributing membership.

## CHICAGO PASTOR ATTACKS CRITICS OF EVANGELISTS

Preaches a Very Strong Sermon at the Winona Lake Bible Conference.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Sept. 2.—The Rev. W. B. Williams of Chicago, president of the Interdenominational Association of Evangelists, came back at the pastors at the Bible conference, in answer to criticisms which had been previously made on the evangelists.

**Lauds Evangelists' Work.**  
Dr. Williams spoke on the subject "Things As They Are."

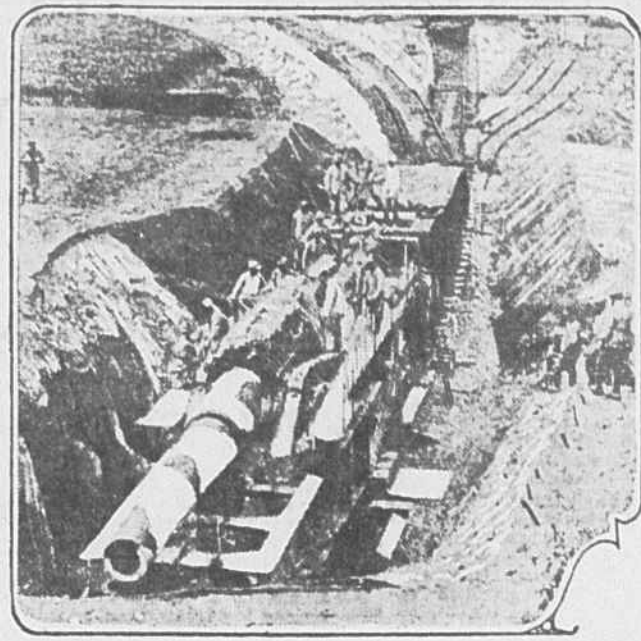
"It's a popular thing to take a fling at evangelists," he said. "But three-fourths of all the members in the churches came into the church through the agency of evangelists."

"Evangelists are charged with exaggerating in regard to the number of converts, but there are many pastors who have been equally guilty in regard to padding the rolls of the memberships of their churches. If the list of church membership eliminated the persons dead, counted twice, and those otherwise not entitled to be counted, the membership would be reduced from thirty to forty per cent, and not more than ten per cent of the rest would be worth much for the kingdom of God."

"There is ecclesiastical anarchy on the part of many pastors. They take their ordination vows, and in a year they are preaching destructive criticism of the old Bible and turning back on the cardinal doctrines of the denomination which they have promised to maintain."

**Falls Tobacco Using Pastors.**  
"I don't know one of the 400 members of our evangelists' association who would not rather die than deny the inspiration of the Bible, the deity

## GIANT GUN DEvised BY THE FRENCH TO SMASH FOES' POWERFUL FORTIFICATIONS



Moving one of the great French guns used in the battle of the Somme.

This is an official photograph of one of the tremendous "trench-smashers" which are now in use to level a path for the French army through the German fortifications on the Somme. These guns are chiefly interesting because they were worked out, designed and constructed entirely since the war began.

of Christ, the truth of his virgin birth and his resurrection.

"I know pastors who use tobacco, concerning whom fathers and mothers have to say to their boys, 'Do as the pastor says, and not what he does.' They are obliged to apologize for their pastor and try to offset his bad example by the goodness of his sermons. There is not one of the 400 evangelists who uses tobacco."

"I can appreciate how men born in the South, where tobacco is taken as many of us take coffee, might be excused until they learn better, but it is embarrassing, to say the least, to go to three churches in New York, as a friend of mine did, before a pastor could be found who did not use tobacco."

**Calls Movies a Menace.**

Dr. Williams denounced the home training which would make parents sympathize with their children in their rebellion against public school teachers. He called the moving picture a menace, but praised Chicago for its censorship. He read a list of cutouts of recent films, which, he said, were being shown in other cities than Chicago. He said the automobile had increased the danger to young people.

Dr. Williams was outspoken in his defense of national preparedness and was applauded by the audience for his stand.

"I believe in national military preparedness," he said. "I hate incendiarism, but I keep my house insured against fire. I don't want to die, but I keep my life insured. I hate war and love peace, but I believe this nation ought to prepare to protect our fire-sides from the attack of an enemy nation."

Bishop Quayle made an emphatic denial of the idea that low wages was responsible for low morals.

"I'm rather inclined to believe," he said, "that the overpaid are more likely to go wrong than the underpaid."

## NEW TELESCOPE LARGEST IN WORLD

Many Mysteries Are Expected to Be Solved by the Gigantic Instrument.

The world's greatest telescope is approaching completion at the Mount Wilson observatory in Southern California. The construction of this giant instrument, whose chief feature is a huge 100-inch reflector, is a matter of much importance not only to scientists, but also to the average man. Extending our vision into space, it will actually be a pioneer into uncharted regions, full of enormous possibilities of adding to the sum of human knowledge.

With this instrument we may expect, according to astronomers who will have charge of it, to see 100,000,000 new stars or "suns", to learn the cause of the colors of the stars and, perhaps, to ascertain the limits of our universe.

The glass for the large mirror was made at the St. Gobain works in France, and so much glass was required that it was impossible to pour it all at once; so they poured it in two parts. Many difficulties were experienced in obtaining a suitable disc for the great mirror. It was necessary to make the mirror thirteen inches thick to prevent its bending under its own weight. The disc weighs four and a half tons. When completed, the telescope will be placed in a steel building, surmounted by a revolving dome 100 feet in diameter.

**May Make Starry Census.**

The great instrument may make possible the calculation of a census of the starry system or universe in which we live; in other words, it may enable astronomers to count all the heavenly bodies and pierce to the very "boundaries." Scientists say it is probable that what we call the universe is a system, consisting of many hundreds of millions of stars, which has boundaries on all sides and is separated from similar systems by expanses of space so vast no known light radiations can cross them. Therefore the 100-inch telescope may show us the limits of our particular "swarm."

In estimating the distances from the earth of these remote stars, it is usual

to take the "light year"; that is, the distance light would travel in a year. It is assumed that the faintest stars seen with the sixty-inch telescope at Mount Wilson are 45,000 light years away. Calculating on this basis, astronomers say the new instrument will show stars, if they exist, that are 72,000 light years away. A light year is about 5,800,000,000,000 miles. In other words, we may say that the new giant will expand the telescopic boundaries about 155,000 trillion miles on every side beyond their present limits—a distance so vast that the human mind loses itself before it has passed beyond the first few ciphers.

**New Light on Many Mysteries.**

Some of the heavenly bodies, as shown in existing photographs, are complete nondescripts, so bizarre in appearance that it is impossible to account for their origin by any law of stellar evolution yet suggested. They are as fantastic as the gleaming shapes which the microscope reveals in a drop of water. In many cases their widely extended tentacles stretch away for billions of miles. To see these things with a power of vision nearly three times as great as the greatest yet applied will be only one thing accomplished by means of the new telescope.

Then there are our old friends, Mars, Venus and Jupiter. Some astronomers think the first is inhabited. It is known that the second is very much like our own earth in many respects. Jupiter, by far the largest planet in the solar system, is believed to be nearly ready to emerge out of a cloudy chaos and to assume the form of a rock-encrusted globe like our own. What wonders, therefore, may not be revealed when this great searcher of the skies is completed and pointed into space?

## Teddy

Plays Wilson for Firing Post-office Men in Illinois National Guard.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The recent action of the Washington administration in ordering the discharge of postoffice employees who are enrolled in the expeditionary forces sent to the Mexican border is denounced by Theodore Roosevelt. He declares in a letter received by William H. Burquest of the Press Club of Chicago that it is hard to believe such action can be taken by the federal government. The column hurls the following at the Wilson administration:

"I think that is one of the most extraordinary things I have ever known. It is hard for me to believe that such action can be taken by the federal government as indicated in the statement of the Chicago Tribune which you inclosed. To call out the national guard by order of the administration and then by order of administration to dismiss the government employees who responded to the call, is an almost unbelievable bit of infamy and folly."

## "BRYAN DID IT" IS THE CRY OF WILSON'S MEN

Former Secretary of State Made Scapegoat for Blunders of Administration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—"Bryan did it."

This is the explanation which close friends of the president give of the administration's policy of forbidding American marines and bluejackets from firing unless first being fired upon during the initial stages of the Vera Cruz campaign in April, 1914. It dovetails with similar explanations indicating that past mistakes in the administration's foreign policy are, wherever possible, to be placed on the shoulders of the former secretary of state.

The explanation volunteered now from sources close to the White House is that Mr. Bryan could not bring himself to the point of believing that war with Mexico was conceivable when the Vera Cruz incident happened. Just prior to that time he had

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C. P. Keely & Co. Room 648 Sixth Floor.	Dr. J. E. Wilson Physician Second Floor.
Dr. F. S. Linger Dentist Rooms 312-313 Third Floor.	R. R. Wilson Attorney-at-Law Second Floor.

It is said, persuaded the president to announce that this government was hostile only to Huerta and that it had a feeling of the most enduring friendship for the Mexican people. Thus hostilities were to be confined to Huerta alone.

**First Blunder at Vera Cruz.**

It is hinted now that the president realizes he made a mistake in this instance by permitting his former secretary of state to dictate a policy which led to the Tampico affair. But it was Bryan's fault, it is explained.

Secretary Lansing smiles or openly breaks into laughter whenever complications resulting from the famous Bryan peace treaties are mentioned. These treaties are never referred to seriously either at the White House or at the state department, and when it has been suggested that they forbid any form of reprisal against the British blockade officials smile and say: "That's Bryan's work; he did it."

The letter showing the promise of spoils for deserving Democrats in San Domingo is calmly met by the administration with the same reply, "We are no longer responsible for what poor old Bryan did."

**Other "Bryan Blunders."**

Minister Sullivan's presence and record in San Domingo is laid at Bryan's door, although Sullivan was chosen by the White House and Bryan, in endorsing him, was merely following out the orders that he received from the president, it is believed.

Likewise, the decline of American interests in the far East, owing to the administration's withdrawal of support to the American bankers, is laid at Bryan's door.

The plan to shoulder Bryan with mistakes is also dominant in explaining the president's switch to preparedness.

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## JUDGE UPHOLDS UNWRITTEN LAW

Kentucky Jurist Gives Freedom to Husband Who Shot and Killed Man.

**THE QUESTION**  
A man's friend entered his home in his absence. The husband returned in time to see him leaving, and after listening to his wife's story, took his revolver, sought the faithless friend and killed him.

Judge James P. Reedy, of Louisville, Ky., dismissed the slayer, declaring he was justified by the "unwritten law" of the state.

Juries have given approval of the "unwritten law," but the action of the judge himself in asserting that sentiment is superior to statutes has created wide comment.

By disposing of the case at the start, Judge Reedy has taken a short cut and saved the state the expense of a trial in which "sob writers" would have tried to bring tears from the sympathetic public, lawyers would have played upon the emotions of jurors, and the accused man, painted as a hero, would no doubt have been acquitted.

Strong arguments are being made on both sides in the discussion of this Kentucky case. By some the judge is commended for his courage in promptly acquitting a man who took the law into his own hands and visited a penalty unprescribed by the statutes on the wretch who wronged him. By others, the judge is criticized for departing from the system of justice built up by the people, founded on the written law. Such acts, it is argued, are bound to undermine respect for law.

The whole discussion resolves itself into one question: Should the unwritten law be recognized by our courts of justice?

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—Charged with killing a man, Harvey Duncan was set free in the municipal court when Judge James P. Reedy announced he would uphold the "unwritten law."

"Harvey Duncan is a Kentuckian," he said, "and under the 'unwritten law' of this state is entitled to its protection. He is entitled to acquittal of the murder of a man who entered his home with the deliberate intention of alienating the affections of a woman who is nearest and dearest to him."

Judge Reedy's words fell on a hushed courtroom. Duncan's wife, his victim's brother and a room filled with court onlookers listened in silence to the pronouncement.

**Men Had Been Schoolmates.**  
Louis Fellers, the testimony at the preliminary hearing brought out, was an intimate friend of Harvey Duncan. They had been schoolmates, and up until the time of the tragedy were on the best of terms.

Harvey Duncan is foreman of a machine plant. He came in town on the

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